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for the leave to appeal and five appealed on grounds involving questions of law. All the appeals were unsuccessful" (p. 129).

The book has been written with great care, and, in spite of the technical nature of the matter with which it deals, it is a work of great interest. The author betrays a pardonable pride in the excellent working of the English criminal courts. One cannot read this book without feeling that this pride is justified and without admitting that the land to which our criminal law owes its origin still affords the best example of its efficient administration.

Ralph W. Gifford.

A SELECTION OF CASES UNDER THE INTERSTATE COMMERCE ACT.
Edited by FELIX FRANKFURTER. Cambridge: HARVARD UNIVERSITY PRESS. 1915. Pp. xi, 706.

We do not have to hark back many years to the time when the law of carriers was taught as merely a subdivision of the law of bailments, which itself constituted but a part of a course on personal property. But at present the curriculum of nearly every law school includes a course on carriers. At first such a course generally includes not only the peculiar law of common carriers, but also the general doctrines of public service applicable alike to many public utility businesses. Now, however, there is a strong tendency to divide this work into two courses, one on the law of public service applicable to all public utilities including common carriers, and the other dealing only with the peculiar doctrines of law applicable to common carriers, and to some extent also to innkeepers. But Professor Frankfurter has gone still further in the division and specialization of courses, and has prepared a case-book of some seven hundred pages to be used for a separate course on the Interstate Commerce Act.

Professor Frankfurter justifies the publication of his case-book on the ground that "the intrinsic importance of the subject, the part it plays, and the greater part it is likely to play, in the work of the modern lawyer, calls for the training of men equipped to participate in its enforcement as lawyers, administrators and judges. In other words, the subject calls for organized, systematic study as one of the most vital branches of the law." The importance of the subject is undeniable, and it is equally true, as the editor states, that "the real scope and meaning of the Act must be sought in a mass of decisions through which there is gradually emerging a body of principles." Still it may be doubted if these facts call for the establishment in our law schools of a separate course on the Interstate Commerce Act. It would seem that many of the questions raised in this collection of cases are already treated in courses on Carriers, Public Service and Constitutional Law, and that much of a course based upon this case-book would, therefore, constitute an unnecessary duplication of work already provided for.

However, the material itself which is gathered together in this volume is very interesting, and will thoroughly repay the reader for a careful perusal, be he teacher, student or practitioner. The cases which are reprinted are very much up to date, having been decided for the most part by the Supreme Court of the United States within the last five years, and are well chosen and edited. The material is arranged to cover the questions of the scope of the commerce regulated by the act, including the kinds of carriers, commerce and services affected thereby; the duties of carriers under the act, and the functions of the Interstate Commerce Commission and of the courts in the

enforcement of the act. It is only to be regretted that the use of this material is not made more available by an index, and that the text of the Interstate Commerce Act is not reprinted as an appendix to the volume.

Charles K. Burdick.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE—AN INTERPRETATION. By ALBERT BUSHNELL HART. Boston: LITTLE BROWN & Co. 1916. pp. xiv, 445.

To lay bare the sources, to trace the gradual modification and development, to outline the present scope, to frame a working definition suited to modern conditions and to hazard a prognostication of the effect upon the future of that oft-invoked yet somewhat nebulous and inchoate Article of American Political Faith known as the Monroe Doctrine, such is the complex task the author of this book has set for himself. Reasonably perfect attainment of these aims, particularly in a small volume, demands a multiplicity of talents. To achieve success a writer must first of all be endowed with a superhuman abundance of patience to sift the chaos of overlapping or contradictory utterances of commentators and public men, in office and without, before the time of Monroe as well as after, who have delivered themselves of opinions dealing with the subject matter of the Doctrine. He must examine these opinions minutely in order to select for special emphasis those which have interpreted, extended, altered or perpetuated the principles formulated by Adams and Monroe and to reject, after labelling them so that he who reads may beware, those whose principal consequence has been obfuscation. In this examination he must combine with the trained insight of the political scientist the restraining impartiality of the judge. He must possess the verbal dexterity of the lexicographer and the clairvoyant's foresight. And finally he must bring to his work the constructive literary ability of the historian, the power to marshal facts in orderly sequence, to point out the unifying principle running through them and to present the results of his research in a form at once organized, clear and coherent.

Exercise of many of these talents is manifest in this book. Pains-taking analysis of the principal extracts from statesmen and writers brings to the reader's attention the influence of the particular circumstances which called forth the remarks and uncovers the concealed motive or idea lying beneath them. Professor Hart avoids most skillfully the dangerous shoals of personal political preference and discusses the performances of Republican, Democrat and Progressive alike with scrupulous non-partisanship. It is to be regretted that the same spirit of impersonality has not been observed toward contemporary commentators, for certain unnecessary remarks about Professor Usher detract from the dignity of the book and seem to exhibit questionable taste. Most entertaining and original, however, is the forecast of the future, which embraces a clever analysis of American character and belief and a comparison of these with the attitude of the remainder of the world, especially Germany. It also discusses at length the gravity of the "Doctrine of American Protectorates" and the responsibility assumed by the United States in its new rôle of international policeman of certain portions of Latin-America and concludes with a well reasoned appeal for military preparedness if the present "American Doctrine", in which Professor Hart seems thoroughly to believe, but which seems admittedly to be no part of international law, is to be maintained. The author's formulation of this